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Joint Education
Government
Ministry of Education
Lahore

ENGLISH

STEP 3

For Class 3



PUNJAB TEXTBOOK BOARD, LAHORE.



MESSAGE OF CHIEF MINISTER (PUNJAB)

The progress in education is at its peak in the present day. The quality of education is the main distinction of the developed nations. To achieve excellence in quality education, the curriculum and textbooks play the basic role. Placing main emphasis on modernization of curriculum and textbooks, proves beyond any doubt the priority given by my government to the education sector.

As for curriculum development, a team of professional experts was assembled for writing of textbooks, which will prove helpful in achieving the quality of education.

Dear students! To achieve a better standard of life, quality education plays a pivotal role. My government is trying hard to provide this base. Now it is your duty to make use of these textbooks and play your full role in the development of Pakistan.

I pray to God Almighty that the new generation, keeping in view the modern trends of education, may make progress by leaps and bounds.

(Ch. Pervez Elahi)
Chief Minister,
Punjab.

ENGLISH

STEP 3

For Class 3



PUNJAB TEXTBOOK BOARD, LAHORE.

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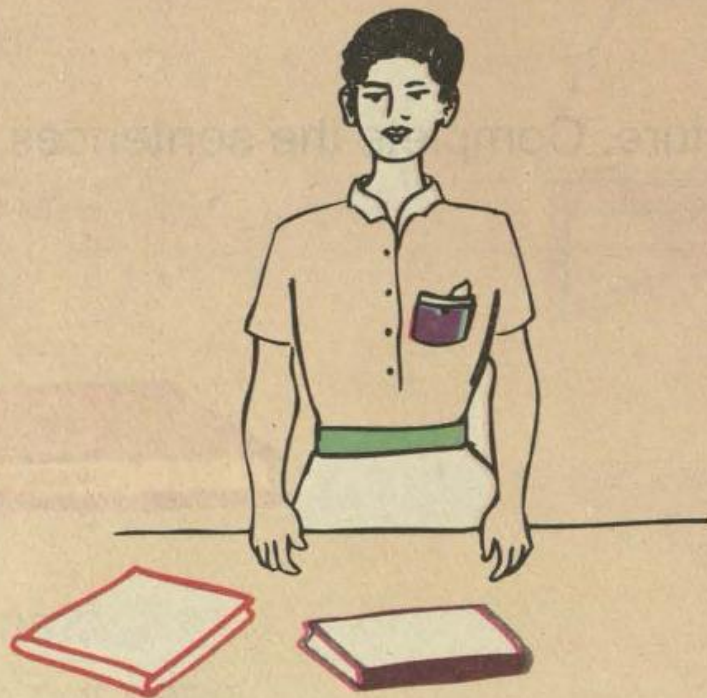
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Tell about yourself:



1. My name is _____.
2. I am in Class _____.
3. I study in _____ school.
4. I live in _____ village or city.
5. My mobile number is _____.
6. My home address is _____.

Teacher's Note: The teacher should help the student to write the above particulars about him/herself. The student should learn how to write his home address and the name of his/her village or city.

Revision I

Look at the picture. Complete the sentences.

Example:

Is this a pen ?

No. It is not.

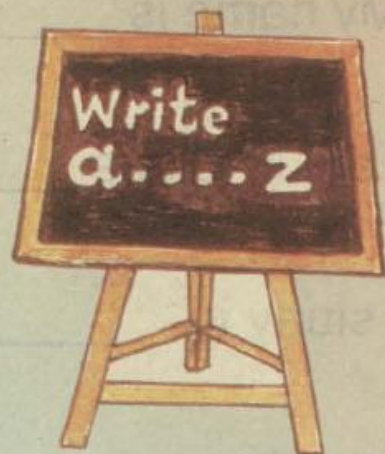
It is a book.



Is that a door?

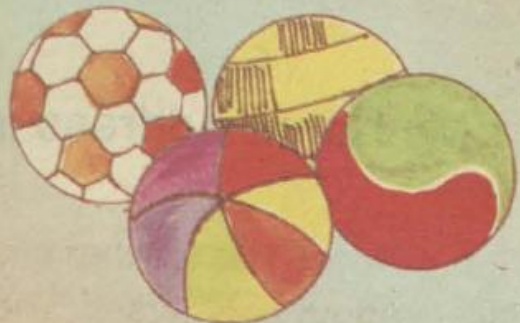
No. It is not a door.

It is a _____.



What are these?

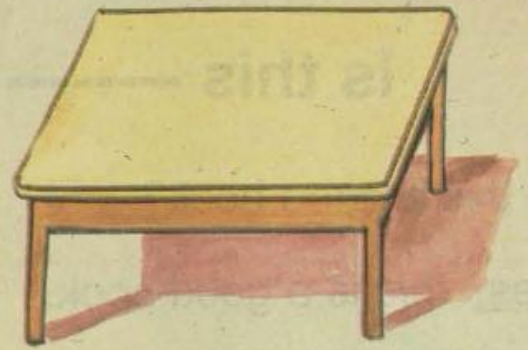
These are _____.



Is that a chair?

No, it is not.

It is a _____.



Are these pens?

No, these are not pens.

These are _____.



What are these?

_____ are cups.



Teacher's Note : The teacher should encourage children to ask the above questions from each other by first looking at the text and later without looking at the text.

The reading of this lesson can be done in pairs: one student to read the question, the other to read the answer to it.

Revision II

Is this -----? yes , no , not

Is this a good book?

Yes, this is a good book.

Is this a black goat?

Yes, this is a black goat.

Are these kites red?

No, these kites are not red.

These are yellow kites.

Is this black?

No, this is not black.

This is yellow.

Now fill in the gaps with yes, no, not

Are these yellow?

_____ these are yellow.

Is this a brown chair?

_____ this is not a brown chair.

This is a black chair.

Are these green?

_____ these are not green.

These are blue.

Is this a white car?

No, this is _____ a white car.

This is a black car.

Teacher's Note : Say "Yes" when the statement is correct.
Say "No" first when the statement is not correct. Then make the correct statement.

Fill in the blanks:

1. I am a teacher.
_____ are a boy.
2. Am I a teacher?
Yes, sir, _____ are a teacher.
3. Are you a boy?
Yes, sir, am a boy.
4. Who are you?
_____ am Ali.
5. Who is Ali?
_____ is a boy.
6. Who is Mr. Nasir?
_____ is a man.
7. Is _____ a teacher ?
Yes, sir, _____ is a teacher.
8. Are _____ a boy?
Yes, sir, _____ am a boy.

Revision III

Singular

Who is he?

He is a boy.

He is a good boy.

Who is she ?

She is a girl.

She is a little girl.

Is he a big boy?

No, he is not a big boy.

He is a little boy.

What is that?

That is a cat.

Is that a brown cat?

No, that is a black cat.

Plural

Who are they?

They are boys.

They are good boys.

Who are they ?

They are girls.

They are little girls.

Are they big boys?

No, they are not big boys.

They are little boys.

What are those?

Those are cats.

Are those brown cats?

No, those are black cats.

Teacher's Note : The teacher may use the above text already taught in Class-I by giving children pair work.

One child may read the singular while the other may read the plural.

Gradually speed, fluency and automation of utterance may be achieved.

Many other approaches are also possible.

Revision IV

We use have with, I, You, We, They

Example: I have two ears.

You have two ears.

We have two ears.

They have two ears.

We use has with he, she, it

Example: He has a book.

She has a bag.

It has a tail.

Fill in these blanks with have or has :

1. I _____ a bicycle.
2. He _____ two ears.
3. We _____ two hands.
4. She _____ a doll.
5. They _____ balls.
6. You _____ a bat.

Teacher's Note:

The teacher should ask two students to do this exercise in pairs. One boy points to his ears and says " I have two ears". Then he points to the other boy and says "You have two ears". This exercise is to be repeated and done with all other students.

Revision V

Read

I am a girl.
My name is Rabia.
This is my house.
I live in this house.

I am a boy.
My name is Aslam.
This is my school.
I read in this school.

I am a student.
My name is Akbar.
This is my class.
I study in class three.

I am a teacher.
My name is Alia.
This is my class.
I teach English.
There are forty students in my class.

GREETINGS



Asad: Hello, Arif! How are you?

Arif: I am fine, thank you.

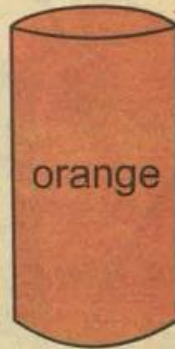
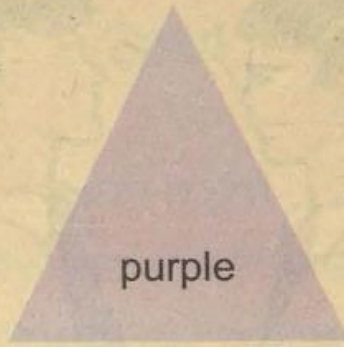
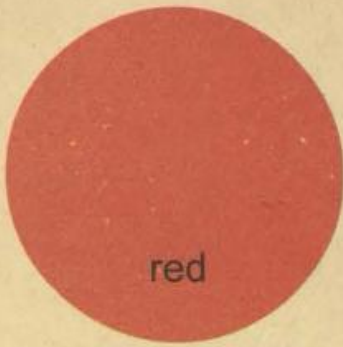
Asad: How is your grandmother?

Arif: She is fine too, thank you.

Now answer these :

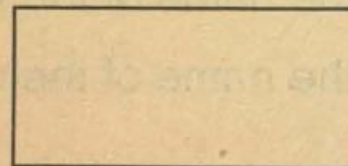
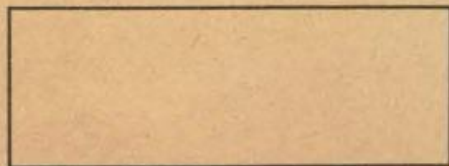
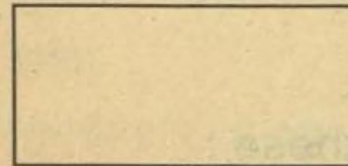
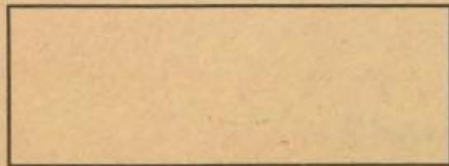
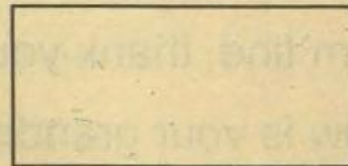
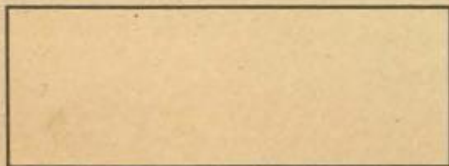
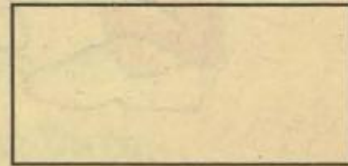
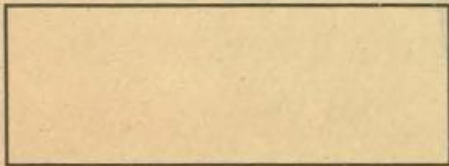
1. What is the name of the first friend?
2. What is the name of the other friend?

Colours



Activity:

Colour these blocks picking suitable colours given above.



Numbers (in figures and words)

Read

$20+1=21$

Twenty one

$30+10=40$

Forty

$20+2=22$

Twenty two

$40+10=50$

Fifty

$20+3=23$

Twenty three

$50+10=60$

Sixty

$20+4=24$

Twenty four

$60+10=70$

Seventy

$20+5=25$

Twenty five

$70+10=80$

Eighty

$20+10=30$

Thirty

$80+10=90$

Ninety

$90+10=100$ Hundred

Teacher's Note:

Explain how twenty , thirty , forty , etc. do not change if one , two , three etc are added to them.

Activity

Draw lines to join words with numbers.

ten

90

seventy-four

20

100

80

ninety-nine

36

fifty

forty

fifteen

62

70

21

87

58

forty

20

30

87

10

eighty

74

87

eighty-seven

one hundred

thirty-six

15

58

fifty-eight

thirty

60

50

40

43

seventy

ninety

sixty

sixty-two

99

THE TIME

A watch has two hands.

It has a big hand and a small hand.

The big hand tells us minutes.

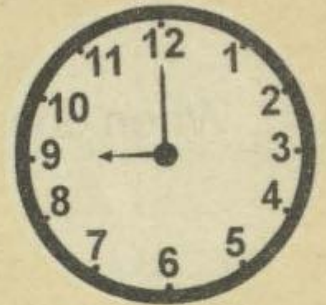
The small hand tells us hours.

Here is a watch.

The small hand is at nine.

The big hand is at twelve.

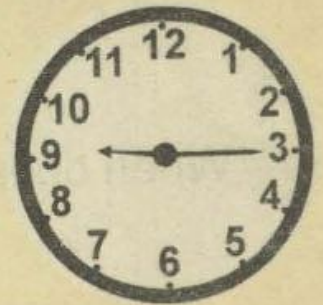
It is nine o' clock.



The small hand in this watch is at nine.

The big hand is at three.

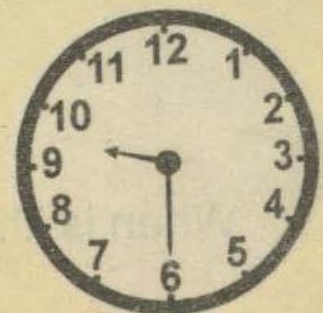
It is a quarter past nine.



The big hand is at six.

The small hand is at nine.

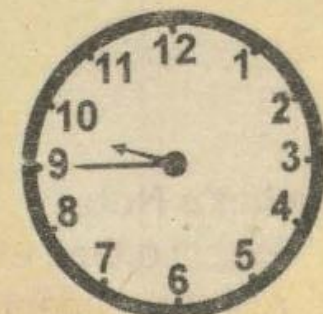
It is half past nine.



The small hand in this watch is close to ten.

The big hand is at nine.

It is quarter to ten.



Activity

Read these questions and tick the time from your own life experience.

1. When do you go to school in the morning?
 - (i) 7:15
 - (ii) 7:30
 - (iii) 7:45

2. When does your mother cook food in the afternoon?
 - (i) 1:30
 - (ii) 12:30
 - (iii) 4:45

3. When does your father come home in the evening?
 - (i) 6:15
 - (ii) 6:30
 - (iii) 6:45

4. When is khabarnama shown on T.V. at night?
 - (i) 8:30
 - (ii) 9:00
 - (iii) 9:15

Teacher's Note:

1. Practice time with students in the class room.
2. Ask the student time if and when he/she comes late to school.

A Day in the life of a Farmer

Read

1. Asim is a farmer.
2. He gets up at 5:00 in the morning.
3. He goes to farm at 6:00 in the morning.
4. He works on the farm for six to eight hours daily.
5. He takes his lunch at 12:30 noon.
6. He comes back home at 3:30 in the afternoon.
7. He rests for two hours.
8. He meets his friends at six in the evening.
9. He eats his dinner at eight in the night.

Activity 1

Match part A with part B to make correct sentences.

A	B
1. Asim is a	5:00 in the morning.
2. He gets up at	six to eight hours daily.
3. He goes to farm	two hours.
4. He works on the farm for	farmer.
5. He takes his lunch at	at six in the evening.
6. He rests for	at 6:00 in the morning.
7. He meets his friends	12:30 noon.
8. He eats his dinner at	eight in the night.
9. He comes back home	at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Activity II

Read the lesson carefully. After reading the lesson write these sentences in the correct order in your note books.

1. He rests for two hours.
2. He gets up at 5:00 in the morning.
3. He takes his lunch at 12:30 noon.
4. He works on the farm for six to eight hours daily.
5. He goes to farm at 6:00 in the morning.
6. He comes back home at 3:30 in the afternoon.
7. Asim is a farmer.
8. He eats his dinner at eight in the night.
9. He meets his friends at six in the evening.

Use these words in sentences:

farmer, friend, lunch, morning, evening, afternoon, night.

Do you know?

**A farmer grows crops for us.
He works on the fields.**

Don't be late for School



One, two, three, four,
Come in please and shut the door.
Five, six, seven, eight,
Hurry up children, don't be late,
Nine, ten, nine, ten,
Open your book and write with a pen.

Four and door are rhyming words:

Rhyme as many words as you can with "late" e.g date....

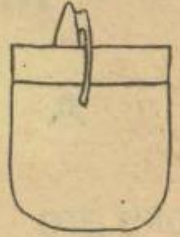
Teacher's Note

Poems are given to introduce vocabulary and sounds of words. The reading of poem also teaches students to enjoy poetry.

Prepositions

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences with in , on , under, near.

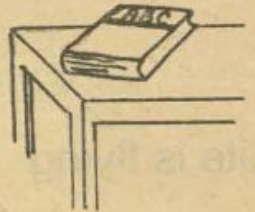
1. His pen is in his pocket.



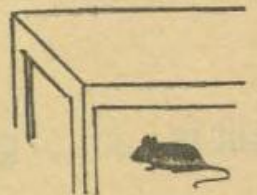
2. Put your finger on your lips.



3. There is a book on the table.



4. There is a rat under the table.



5. There is water in the jug.



6. The boy is sitting near his uncle.



Look at the pictures:

- Read the sentences.
- Draw lines to connect parts A and B with the pictures.
- Write complete sentences in your note books.

A

Books are

Shoes are

Kite is flying

Fruit is

Coat is hanging

B

on the table.

on the wall.

in the dish.

under the table.

in the sky.



Prepositions tell
us about position.

The cat is



in the tree.

The squirrel is



under the table.

The vase is



on the table.

The boy is

going to his house.

The dish is



in his hands.

Activity

Fill in the blanks with in, on, under, near .

1. Where is the book?
The book is ____ the table.
2. Where is water?
The water is ____ the jug.
3. Where is the cat sitting?
The cat is sitting ____ the chair.
4. Is the girl in the house?
The girl is ____ the house.
5. Who is sitting in the car?
Ali is sitting ____ the car.
6. Where is the boy sitting?
The boy is sitting ____ his uncle.

Activity:

Put the right word in the blank space in these sentences. Write these sentences in your note book.

1. What has the girl in her hand?
She has a book _____ her hand. (in , on)
2. Where is the pencil box?
It is _____ the desk. (in , on)
3. Where do you live?
I live _____ a village. (in , on)
4. Where is Ali?
He is _____ the house. (on , in)
5. Where is the rat?
It is _____ the table. (on , under)

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences. Write the correct number in the box which describes the picture.

Example: Amna and Ali are playing.



Aarsal is watching T.V.



The boy is riding a bicycle.



Danyal is drinking tea.



Kites are flying in the air.



☐ Minahel is washing her face.



☐ Sami is brushing his teeth.



☐ Omar is wearing his tie.

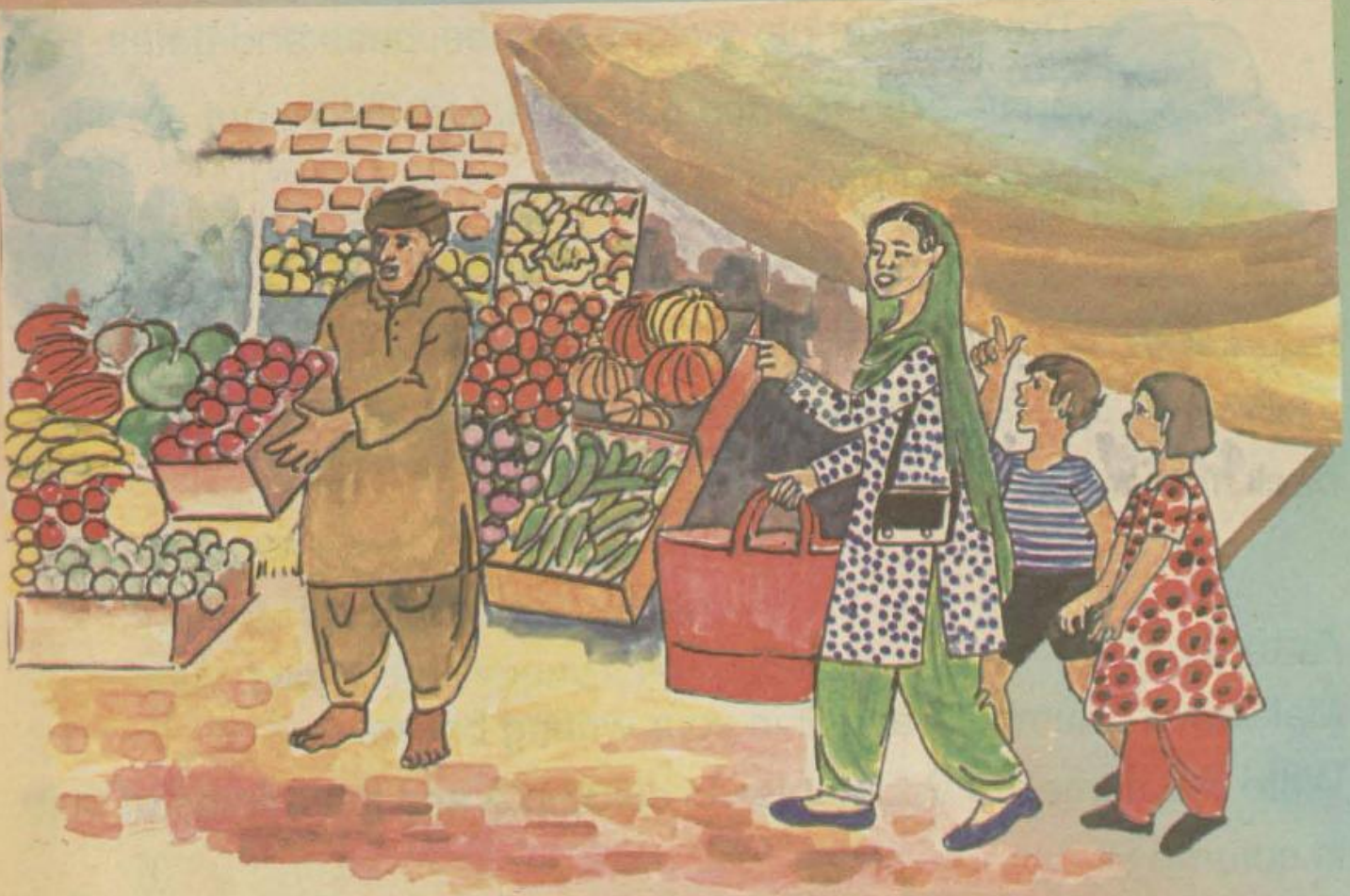


☐ The girl is going to school.



☐ The alarm is ringing. It is seven O' clock.





In The Market

Sana, Arif and mother are in the market. They carry a basket.
They buy ginger, okra, onion, tomatoes and potatoes.

(Mother addresses the shopkeeper)

Mother: What is the price of bananas?

Shopkeeper: Bananas are twenty rupees per dozen.

Mother: Give me two dozens of bananas, please.

What is the price of oranges?

Shopkeeper: Oranges are twenty four rupees per dozen.

Mother: Give me a dozen of oranges, please.

Give me half a kilo of grapes, half a kilo of
peas and one kilo of dates.

(The shopkeeper weighs grapes, peas and dates. He counts oranges and bananas. He makes out a bill for rupees two hundred and fifty.

They put the vegetables and fruit in the basket. They come back home.

Activity 1:

Make two columns A and B in your writing books.

Write the names of vegetables in column A and the names of fruit in column B.

Activity 2:

Tick the right answer. Write the correct sentences in your note book.

- (a) Who went to the market?
- (i) Mother and Father
 - (ii) Sana, Arif and Mother
- (b) They carry a
- (i) tray
 - (ii) basket

- (c) Ginger and onion are
- (i) Vegetables
 - (ii) fruit
- (d) Bananas are
- (i) twenty rupees per dozen
 - (ii) twenty four rupees per dozen
- (e) Oranges are
- (i) thirty rupees per dozen
 - (ii) twenty four rupees per dozen
- (f) Mother buys one kilo of
- (i) dates
 - (ii) grapes

Can you tell ...

Why did the shopkeeper count oranges and bananas?

Because there are twelve things in a dozen. The shopkeeper was selling oranges and bananas by the dozen.

**Date is an Arabian fruit.
Muslims eat it in the holy
month of Ramazaan specially.**

Teacher's Note:

The teacher should ask students to enact this lesson and the dialogues in the class.

Necessary Information



Hello! Mama
Where are you?



I am at a public telephone booth.

1. Write your name.

2. Write your address.

3. Write your telephone number.

Teacher's Note: The objective of the activity is to practice writing name, address and telephone number and be able to recognize the information necessary in an emergency.

Rain is falling



Rain is falling all around.

The roofs are wet and so is ground.

I cannot hear any sound.

Rain is falling all around.

Rain, rain! please go away.

Come again some other day.

Come in June or come in May.

Little children want to play.

Read the poem carefully and write all the words which rhyme with:

clay : Example: day — — — — —

found : Example: mound — — — — —

1. Where is rain falling?
2. What is wet with rain?
3. Why do children want rain to go away?

Tick the correct answer:

- (i) Because they want to rest.
- (ii) Because they want to play.
- (iii) Because they want to run.

Make sentences with these words

wet want rest play run

Write three sentences on "A rainy day"

Do you know?

Rain is very important for crops, plants, animals and all living things.

Punctuation

What is wrong with this sentence?

nadeem likes mangoes

Now read this:

Nadeem likes mangoes.



Capital letter



Full stop



Question mark

Remember

- (N) Capital letters are used to begin the name of a person or a place e.g. Aslam went to Karachi.
- (.) Full stop is used at the end of a sentence.
- (?) Question mark is used when a question is asked.

Now rewrite these sentences putting full stops, question marks and capital letters where necessary.

1. how are you = How are you?
2. bilal is going to the zoo
3. where is shahnaz
4. faisal lives in karachi
5. how are you, shazia
6. where are you going.

PARTS OF THE BODY



ears



neck



shoulders



arms



hands



thumbs



elbow



fingers



back



knees



legs

PARTS OF THE BODY



eye



eyebrow



hair



mouth



tongue



teeth



chin

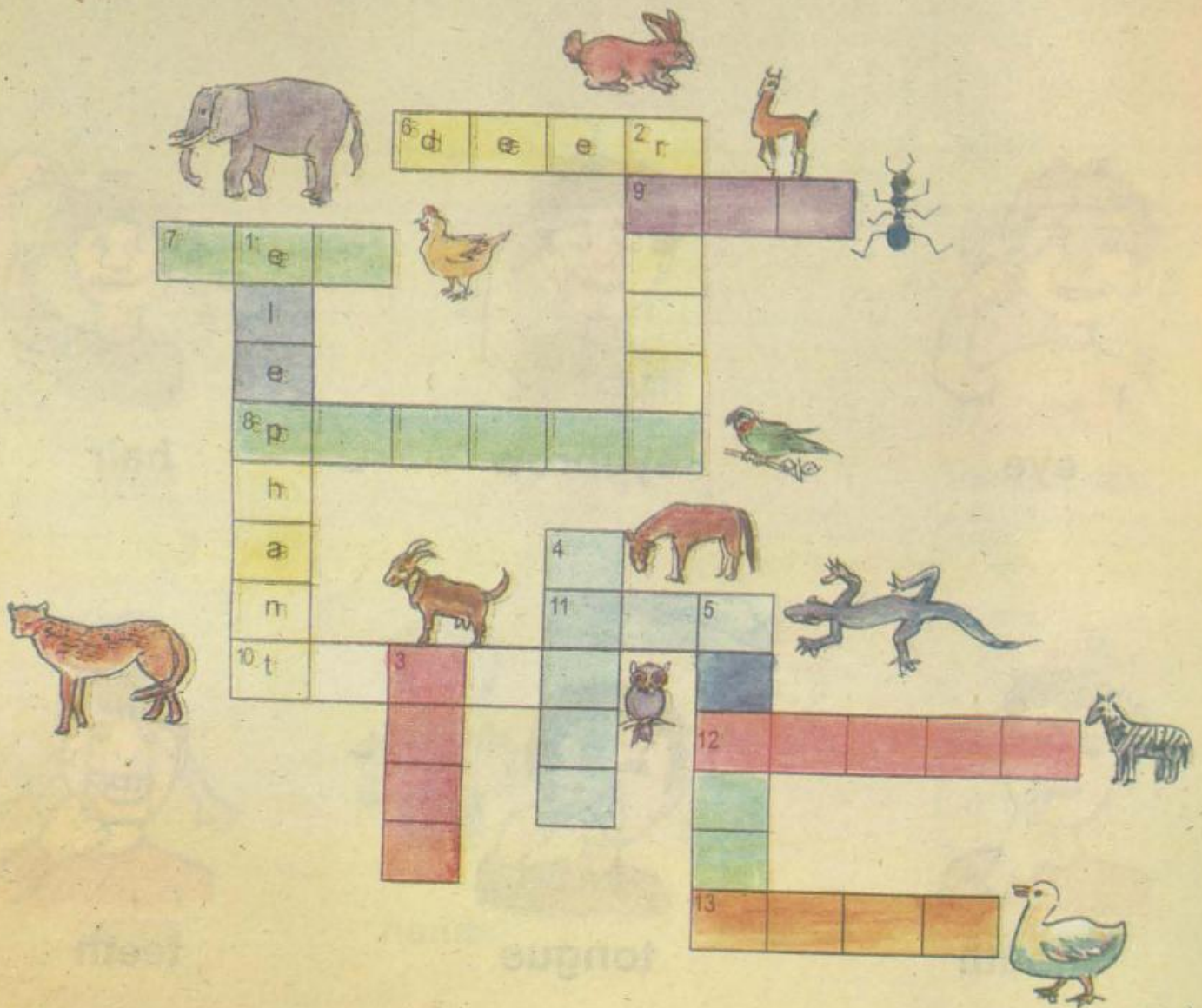


cheek



lips

Fun time



Down

- 1 elephant
- 2 rabbit
- 3 goat
- 4 horse
- 5 lizard

Across

- 6 deer
- 7 hen
- 8 parrot
- 9 ant
- 10 tiger
- 11 owl
- 12 zebra
- 13 duck

Teacher's Note:

Help students complete the crossword. This is an exercise in spelling.

My Family

I live in a village.

I live with father, mother and my sister Sana.

My Dada and Dadi also live with us.

I obey my teachers.

I respect my elders.

I speak the truth.

I do my homework daily.

I do not play all the time.

I do not fight with friends.

I say "thank you" for good things.

I say "sorry" for wrong things.

I - Answer these questions

- i Where do you live?
- ii What is the name of the sister?
- iii Where do Dada and Dadi live?

II - Use these words in sentences:

obey, say, play, love, fight

Make as many sentences as you can from the chart below:

I		play all the time.
I	do not	fight with friends.
I	do	my homework daily.

Tick (✓) if the statement is correct. Put a cross (x) in the box if the statement is wrong.

I live in the city.

☒

I do not obey my teachers.

☐

I respect my elders.

☐

I do not do my homework daily.

☐

I play all the time.

☐

I do not fight with friends.

☐

I say "thank you" for good things.

☐

I do not speak the truth.

☐

I say "sorry" for a wrong thing.

☐

The Doctor Visits Rashid



Rashid is not well. He is home. He is not going to school.
He has fever.

(The doctor comes and checks him.)

Doctor: Open your mouth, Rashid say aaaa.....

Rashid: aaaa.....

Doctor: Show me your tongue now.
(Rashid shows his tongue to the doctor)

Doctor: Oh! You have a bad throat.
You must rest for a day.
You must not drink cold water or cold drinks.
You must not eat ice cream.
(The doctor gives medicine)

Doctor: Take this medicine three times a day.
Take one tablet in the morning, one in the afternoon
and one after your meal at night.

Rashid: Thank you, doctor.

Read the lesson:

Answer these questions

1. Why is Rashid not going to school?
2. Who comes and checks him ?
3. What did the doctor tell Rashid when he saw his tongue?
4. For how many days must Rashid rest?
5. What 'must not' Rashid do?
6. What did the doctor tell Rashid about the medicine?

Fill in the blanks with the correct words:

1. Rashid is not feeling well. He has _____.
(fever, favour)
2. The _____ comes and checks him.
(teacher, doctor)
3. The doctor gave Rashid _____.
(medicine, sweets)
4. The doctor said, "take the medicine _____ times a day".
(four , three)

Do you know?

- Doctor: one who checks sick people.
Teacher: one who teaches.
Carpenter: one who makes furniture, doors etc.
Nurse: one who looks after patients.
Farmer: one who works in the field and grows crops for us.

Do you visit your friend when he is sick?

You must visit him and give him a "get well soon" card.

When a person is not well, make a card for him. He will be happy and will get well soon.

My Senses

I see with my eyes.

I hear with my ears.

I write with my hands.

I eat with my mouth.

I smell with my nose.

I walk with my feet.

Activity

Tick the correct answer.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1- | I see with my | eyes / nose / ears. |
| 2- | I smell with my | ears / head / nose. |
| 3- | I eat with my | hair / mouth / eyes. |
| 4- | I write with my | feet / eyes / hands. |
| 5- | I walk with my | legs / feet / arms. |
| 6- | I hear with my | arms / ears / hair. |

Physical Conditions

These people are not feeling well.



She has a headache.
She cannot sleep.



He has a toothache.
He cannot speak.



She has pain in her ear.
She cannot hear.



He has a stomachache.
He cannot eat more.

Activity

Complete the sentences with the right word to describe the physical condition

1. Akram has a stomachache.

He cannot _____ more.

2. She has pain in her ears.

She cannot _____.

3. Mona has a headache.

She cannot _____.

4. Amer has a toothache.

He cannot _____.

Activity

Match part A with part B to describe the condition.

A

B

1- earache

pain in the tooth.

2- stomachache

pain in the head.

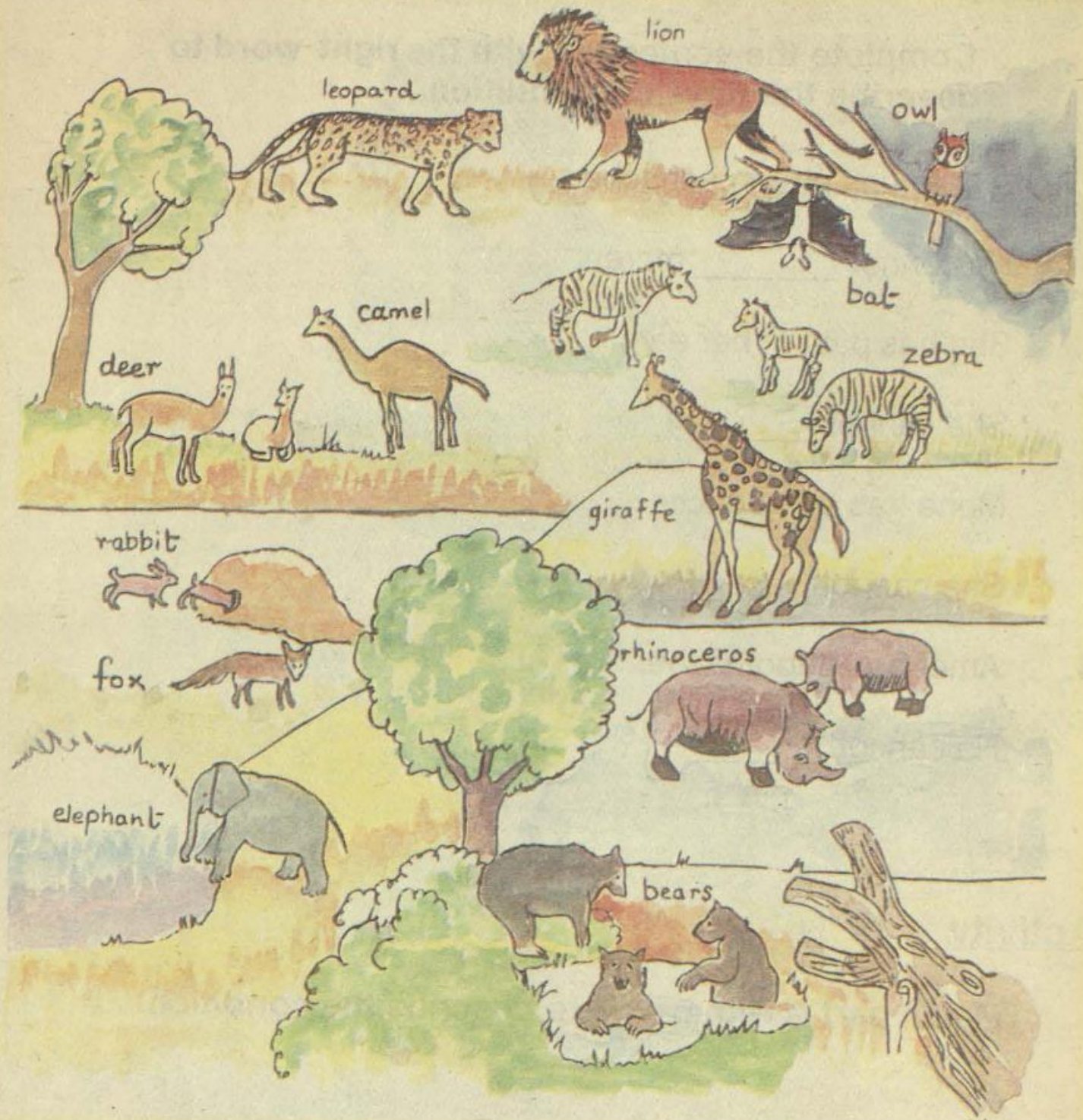
3- toothache

pain in the stomach.

4- headache

pain in the ear.

Picture Story



Write the names of the animals in alphabetical order. The name of the animal beginning with 'A' should be written first. First write all the letters of the alphabet on a piece of paper and then write the names. There may be many letters which do not name any animals in the zoo.

Appeal

Punjab Textbook Board is your own organization. It produces quality and cost effective textbooks for you. These textbooks are produced under the supervision of experienced educationists. They are developed to enhance your creative faculties.

Unfortunately, some private publishers produce Guide-books, class-notes, test-papers, and similar kinds of books which contain sub-standard textual material. The children may cram this material and get through their school examination, but this kind of material does not help creative capabilities.

Parents, teachers and students are not bound to buy these un-authorized books.

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Dr. Fouzia Saleemi

Ph. D. Physics (Glasgow)

(Sitara-e-Imtiaz & Izaz-e-Fazeelat)

Chairperson

Punjab Textbook Board

21-E-II, Gulberg-III, Lahore.

قومی ترانہ

پاک سر زمین شاد باد کشورِ حسین شاد باد
تو نشانِ عزمِ عالی شان ارضِ پاکستان

مرکزِ یقین، شاد باد قوتِ اخوتِ عوام
پاک سر زمین کا نظام قوم، ملک، سلطنت
پائندہ تابندہ باد

شاد باد منزلِ مُراد پرچمِ ستارہ و ہلال
رہبرِ ترقی و کمال ترجمانِ ماضی شانِ حال
جانِ استقبال سایہ خدائے ذوالجلال

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1- کیا پتھر سختی کے لحاظ سے مختلف ہوتے ہیں ؟

2- کیا پتھر رنگ کے لحاظ سے مختلف ہوتے ہیں ؟

3- کیا پتھر شکلوں کے لحاظ سے مختلف ہوتے ہیں ؟

4- کیا تمام چٹانیں سخت ہوتی ہیں ؟

5- کیا تمام چٹانیں جسامت میں برابر ہوتی ہیں ؟

چاند



آپ رات کو چاند اکثر دیکھتے ہیں۔ آج رات کو یا چودھویں رات کے چاند کو غور سے دیکھیں اور بتائیں کہ

- 1- کیا چاند کی تمام سطح ایک جیسی روشن ہے ؟
- 2- کیا چاند کی سطح پر سیاہ دھبے بھی ہیں ؟
- 3- چاند کی سطح پر سیاہ دھبے میدان ہیں یا کہ پہاڑ ؟
- 4- چاند کی مختلف اشکال بنائیں ۔

الف - پہلی یا دوسری تاریخ کا چاند
 (ب) سات تاریخ کا چاند
 ج - چودھویں تاریخ کا چاند
 (د) اکیسیویں تاریخ کا چاند

سورج



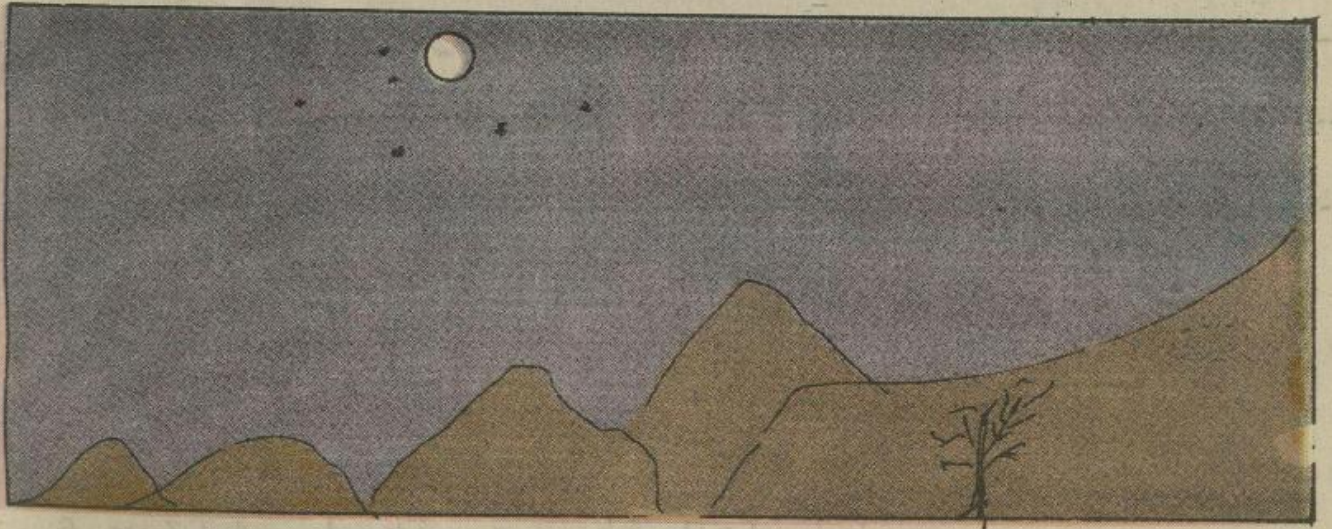
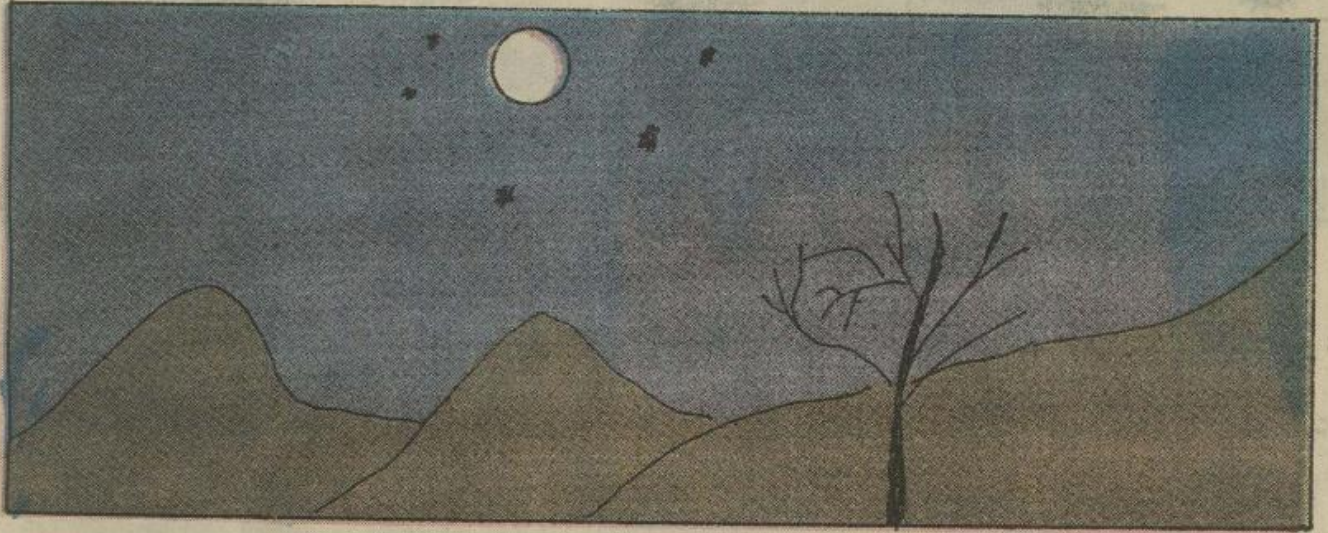
آپ نے سورج کا روزمرہ زندگی میں مشاہدہ کیا ہے۔ آپ اطراف یعنی شمال، جنوب، مشرق اور مغرب سے بھی واقف ہیں۔ اب ذرا سوچ کر مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات تحریر کریں۔

- 1- سورج کس طرح سے طلوع ہوتا ہے ؟
- 2- دوپہر کے وقت سورج آسمان پر کہاں ہوتا ہے ؟
- 3- ہمارے سائے کس وقت بڑے ہوتے ہیں ؟ صبح کے وقت یا دوپہر کے وقت
- 4- ہمارے سائے کس وقت چھوٹے ہوتے ہیں ؟ دوپہر کے وقت یا شام کے وقت
- 5- شام کو سورج کس طرف ہوتا ہے ؟
- 6- سورج آسمان پر کس طرف سے کس طرف کو حرکت کرتا ہے ۔

- 7- اپنی کلاس میں ہاتھ کے اشارے سے بتائیں کہ سورج کس طرف سے طلوع ہوتا ہے ؟

- 8- ہاتھ کے اشارے سے بتائیں کہ سورج کس طرف جا کر غروب ہوتا ہے ؟
 9- ہاتھ کے اشارے سے بتائیں کہ سورج آسمان پر کس طرف سے کس طرف کو حرکت کرتا ہے ۔

- 10- سورج کس طرف غروب ہوتا ہے ؟
 11- شام کے وقت ہمارے سائے چھوٹے ہوتے ہیں یا بڑے ؟



بچو آپ نے چودھویں رات کا چاند طلوع ہوتے دیکھا ہو گا ۔ اب سوچ کر بتائیں کہ

- 1- چاند کس طرف سے طلوع ہوتا ہے ؟
 2- چاند طلوع ہونے کے بعد کیا اسی جگہ رہتا ہے یا حرکت کرتا ہے ؟

- 3- چاند آسمان پر کس طرف کو حرکت کرتا ہے ؟
- 4- سورج غروب ہونے کے بعد چودھویں رات کا چاند آسمان پر کس طرف ہوتا ہے ؟
- 5- چودھویں رات کا چاند صبح صادق کے وقت کس طرف غروب ہوتا ہے ؟
- 6- پہلی یا دوسری تاریخ کا چاند کس طرف نظر آتا ہے ؟
- 7- تھوڑی دیر کے بعد یہ چاند کہاں چلا جاتا ہے ؟
- 8- کیا چاند کے ساتھ ستارے بھی اپنی جگہ بدلتے ہیں ؟
- 9- ستارے کس طرف سے کس طرف کو حرکت کرتے دکھائی دیتے ہیں ۔
- 10- کیا سورج ، چاند اور ستارے ایک ہی طرف جا کر غروب ہوتے ہیں ؟
- 11- سورج ، چاند اور ستارے کس طرف جا کر غروب ہوتے ہیں ؟
- 12- رات کے وقت ستاروں کو غور سے دیکھیں اور آسمان پر ان کی جگہ دیکھ کر کچھ دیر کے بعد دوبارہ جائزہ لیں اور بتائیں کہ کیا وہ حرکت کرتے ہیں ؟
- 13- ستارے کس طرف سے کس طرف کو حرکت کرتے ہیں ؟

حرفِ آخر

نصاب کی تبدیلی ایک مسلسل عمل ہے۔ اس سے پہلے تبدیلی نصاب کے لیے جتنی کوششیں کی گئیں، گو وہ اپنی جگہ بہت اہم تھیں لیکن نصابی کتب کے مواد میں تین باتوں کی کمی بڑی شدت سے محسوس کی جاتی رہی۔ ایک یہ کہ اس میں بچے کے ماحول کو مناسب حد تک مد نظر نہیں رکھا گیا تھا اور نہ ہی بچوں کے ماحول کو جاتے کی کوئی باقاعدہ کوشش کی گئی تھی۔ دوسری یہ کہ موجودہ نصاب اپنی نوعیت کے اعتبار سے شہری زیادہ ہے اور تیسری یہ کہ نصابی مواد پر طلباء کی چھاپ نمایاں ہے جبکہ طالبات کی نمائندگی بہت کم ہے۔ چنانچہ تبدیلی کے موجودہ سلسلے کا مقصد نصاب کو بچے کے ماحول سے ہم آہنگ کرنا، بچے کی شمولیت کو یقینی بنانا، آبادی کے مختلف طبقات کی مناسب نمائندگی کرنا اور مختلف مضامین کو مربوط انداز میں پیش کرنا ہے۔ یہ کام بنیادی طور پر محکمہ تعلیم کے زیرِ اہتمام چلنے والے ”منصوبہ اصلاح نصاب برائے پرائمری تعلیم“ کے تحت سرانجام دیا جا رہا ہے مگر چونکہ ”پرائمری ایجوکیشن پراجیکٹ III“ بھی مندرجہ بالا مقاصد کے حصول کی بات کرتا ہے اس لیے اس منصوبے کو بھی نصاب کی حد تک پہلے منصوبے سے منسلک کر دیا گیا ہے۔

بچے کے ماحول سے متعلق معلومات حاصل کرنے کے لیے دیگر ذرائع کے علاوہ پنجاب کے چار اضلاع میانوالی، بہاول پور، لاہور اور فیصل آباد کے اساتذہ، والدین اور خود بچوں سے رابطہ قائم کیا گیا۔ ان معلومات کی روشنی میں جماعت دوم و سوم کا نصاب مرتب کر کے نصابی کتب اور ان کے ساتھ رہنمائے اساتذہ لکھی گئی ہیں۔ بیشتر کام یونیسیف پاکستان کے تعاون سے چلنے والے ”منصوبہ اصلاح نصاب برائے پرائمری تعلیم“ کے تحت سرانجام پایا ہے اور اسی منصوبے کے تحت ان کتب کو مذکورہ بالا اضلاع کے منتخب سکولوں میں تجرباتی طور پر پڑھایا جا رہا ہے۔ ان کتب کی کامیابی کی صورت میں پرائمری ایجوکیشن پراجیکٹ III کے تحت بڑے پیمانے پر نافذ کرنے کی گنجائش موجود ہے، جبکہ کتابوں کے بنیادی مسودے مرتب کرنے میں بھی اس منصوبے سے استفادہ کیا گیا ہے۔

اگر والدین اساتذہ کا ساتھ دیں اور اساتذہ اس کتاب کو دیے گئے طریقہ تدریس کے تحت پڑھانے کا اہتمام کریں تو کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ بچہ سکول کو ایک پُرکشش جگہ نہ سمجھنے لگے۔ اس کتاب کو مزید بہتر بنانے کے لیے اساتذہ، والدین اور دیگر ماہرین کی آرا کا خیر مقدم کیا جائے گا۔ یہ ایک مشترکہ کوشش ہے اس لیے آپ سب کی آرا بھی ہمارے لیے یقیناً مفید رہنمائی فراہم کریں گی۔ آرا چیئرمین پنجاب فیکسٹ بک بورڈ و ڈائریکٹر مرکز تحقیق و ترقی نصاب یا ایڈیشنل ڈائریکٹر پبلک انٹرکشن (سکولز) کو ارسال کی جاسکتی ہیں۔

سید امیر حسین نقوی

ایڈیشنل ڈائریکٹر پبلک انٹرکشن (سکولز) پنجاب

قومی ترانہ

پاک سرزمین شاد باد کشور حسین شاد باد
 نو نشان عزم عالی شان ارض پاکستان
 مرکز یقین شاد باد
 پاک سرزمین کا نظام قوت اُخوتِ عوام
 قوم، ملک، سلطنت پائندہ تابندہ باد
 شاد باد منزلِ مُراد
 پرچم ستارہ و ہلال رہبرِ ترقی و کمال
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